

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, misty early, cloudy later. Temps: 3-12 (37-54). Tuesday, misty early, fair later. LOW: 10°C. Monday. ROMA: Monday, cloudy, Temp: 14 (48-57). CHANNEL: moderate. YOKOHAMA: Monday, partly cloudy. Temp: 14-15 (58-54). NEW YORK: Monday, cloudy, Temp: 7-11 (46-52).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE TWO

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PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1978

Established 1887

Memberships Confirmed

## Nazi Past Haunts Scheel, Carstens

By Michael Getler

BONN, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Walter Scheel, president of West Germany, and Karl Carstens, speaker of the lower house of parliament, have had their reputations tarnished by recent rumors of their membership in the Nazi Party during World War II. Both men are considered potential candidates for the presidency when Mr. Scheel's current term expires next May.

A spokesman for Mr. Scheel confirmed press reports yesterday that he had been a member of the party between 1942 and the end of the war while serving in the Luftwaffe.

The day before, another newspaper reported, and it was confirmed, that Mr. Carstens had been a Nazi Party member beginning in 1940. Mr. Carstens is a major figure on the right wing of the conservative opposition Christian Democratic Party and is being touted as a leading candidate for the presidency.

A few months ago, Christian Democratic state Gov. Hans Filbinger, who also was being suggested as a presidential candidate, was not only tarnished by

news reports of his Nazi background but was eventually driven from office when his behavior as a military judge during the era was disclosed.

In all cases, West Germany's highly politicized press has played a role, with a liberal religious weekly first raising Mr. Carstens' past and the conservative papers then turning their attention to Mr. Scheel, more in self-defense than in repudiation.

There were, at one time, 10,7 million members of the Nazi Party.

Mr. Scheel is a member of the small Free Democratic Party, the vital junior party to the much larger Social Democratic Party, with which it forms the coalition government.

Mr. Scheel has been president since 1974, and the 59-year-old gray-haired diplomat, who was foreign minister under former Chancellor Willy Brandt, has won great respect both in West Germany and internationally in the postwar years.

The current Bonn government is hoping that Mr. Scheel will seek office for another five-year



Karl Carstens

Walter Scheel

term precisely because he is so popular.

While real political power lies in the chancellor's office, now occupied by Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt, the presidency, though largely a ceremonial office, plays an important representational role, explaining West German policy at home and abroad.

Records Examined

Mr. Carstens, 63, says he has never made any secret of his party membership; that it had been known and that an Allied de-Nazification panel examined his records in 1948 and gave him a clean bill of health. Such tribunals were standard procedure for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Under martial law, the number of street clashes dropped off last week, and the government predicted that the army would move against strikers, particularly in the oil fields.

The violence coincided with the arrest of Iran's most prominent opposition politician, Karim Sanjabi, who was jailed in Tehran just before a scheduled press conference in which he reportedly had planned to announce that his National Front Opposition Coalition would refuse to cooperate with the military government that was imposed last week. He apparently also was to have demanded the abdication of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The confrontation appeared to substantiate reports that the government intends to crack down on strikers and political factions seeking the shah's ouster.

Regime Moves Against Strikers

## 11 Killed in Iran Clashes; Chief of Opposition Jailed

By Joseph Firchert

PARIS, Nov. 12 (IHT) — At least 11 persons were killed and scores wounded yesterday when Iranian troops clashed with demonstrators in Iran's strikebound southern oil region, the official Iranian news agency said today.

The violence coincided with the arrest of Iran's most prominent opposition politician, Karim Sanjabi, who was jailed in Tehran just before a scheduled press conference in which he reportedly had planned to announce that his National

Front Opposition Coalition would refuse to cooperate with the military government that was imposed last week. He apparently also was to have demanded the abdication of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The confrontation appeared to substantiate reports that the government intends to crack down on strikers and political factions seeking the shah's ouster.

Strike Continues

Defying a back-to-work order, most of Iran's 37,000 oil workers did not report to their jobs today, industry sources said. More than 80 "agitators" have been arrested, the sources said.

The violence broke out yesterday during a general strike called by opposition groups. The worst bloodshed was in Ahvaz, where troops killed three persons who defied an order to disband, and in Khorramshahr, where an Iranian army sergeant was killed by demonstrators, the news agency said. Other reports said that at least seven more persons had been killed in the nearby oil center, Abadan.

The military government arrested Mr. Sanjabi, 73, when the National Front toughened its opposition to the shah, apparently to keep in step with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled religious leader of Iran's Shiite Moslems. Mr. Sanjabi had returned to Tehran on Friday after a several weeks in Paris, where he met with Ayatollah

Khomeini.

**Government Shows Muscle**

The crackdown appeared to be part of the government's policy of trying to force opposition groups to compromise. New York Times correspondent Nicholas Gage, reporting from Tehran, quoted a Cabinet minister as saying that the government wanted to show enough muscle to convince the opposition to settle for a coalition government and free elections.

The use of the security law in recent weeks has triggered a sharp censorship controversy here. Some charge that political differences are

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

test of strength of the National Front, the main political opposition group in Iran.

The National Front was largely dormant until six months ago. Originally it was led by former Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, who held power briefly in Iran in the early 1950s until he was ousted by the shah after bloody battles which led to his arrest on charges of attempting to seize power. It is an

umbrella organization for several political parties, which tend to be mildly socialist behind a leadership of middle-class intellectuals.

The National Front has managed its political comeback mainly by riding the coattails of the more powerful religious opposition.

In an interview here before returning to Iran on Friday, Mr. Sanjabi detailed National Front plans to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Karim Sanjabi, leader of the National Front Opposition Coalition, is led from his home in Tehran.

Strain Shows in 1st Recent Interview

## Shah Indicates Little Optimism

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, recently has been refusing interviews with the press. Arnaud de Borchgrave, a senior editor of *Newsweek*, held a private conversation with him last week in Tehran, however. His report:

By Arnaud de Borchgrave

The phone on the table next to the shah's armchair rang every two or three minutes. He apologized to me for each interruption, then leaned forward, listening intently and stroking his thin graying hair.

The new premier, Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari, the military governor of Tehran, the chief of intelligence, and others were calling the shah on a direct line at Niyavaran Palace. Judging from the monarch's demeanor and his instructions, the reports were grim. At one point, he volunteered that the new government had failed in its latest attempt to get oil flowing from the fields to the Gulf terminals. The armed forces would have to arrest the ringleaders of the oil-workers' strike, he explained with a sigh. He could see no other solution.

The shah felt that this was not the time for press interviews. Whatever he said would be misinterpreted. But I was authorized to reflect in my own words the views he expressed during our 90-minute private conversation.

Strain Is Apparent

The shah showed the strain of recent weeks. His eyes betrayed immense sadness. When I asked him what he had felt as rioters tossed pictures of himself and Empress Farah onto bonfires, his eyes glinted, but he fought back tears. He wanted to say something, but the words choked in his throat. Did he feel that his lifework was going down the gutters of Tehran? After another silence, he allowed that he didn't think "lifework" was an apt description. What had been accom-

plished in Iran was unique in history, but the shah didn't venture a guess as to what would happen to this experiment in guided democracy and the compression of several centuries of development into one generation.

The United States has been advising the shah's government to compromise with moderate opposition leaders in the hope of splitting them from religious militants. But the attempt failed because Karim Sanjabi, head of the National Front

Opposition Coalition, concluded that it was over for the shah, so Mr. Sanjabi lost interest in compromise and joined Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled leader of Iran's Shiite Moslems, in a scalping around the monarchy.

How would the world react, the shah wanted to know, if Pope John Paul II, a Pole, openly threatened to unleash civil war in Poland, called on the Polish army to mutiny and asked the Polish people to rise against their communist government? The world, the shah believes, would say that the Pope had taken leave of his senses. Yet the ayatollah (bishop), shepherd of the Shiite Moslems just as the pope is the shepherd of Roman Catholics, has done something comparable in Iran.

**Internal Collapse Predicted**

If Ayatollah Khomeini's views prevail and the monarchy is abolished, the ayatollah's socialist Islamic republic — which would be similar to Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi's volatile hew of Marx — would

collapse into another Lebanon.

The shah would split into three or four autonomous pieces. One of the pieces, the area close to the Soviet border on the Caspian Sea, might become "Iranistan," for example, a new Soviet republic, like others that were annexed through the ages. The late Nikita Krushchev once said that Iran "is a rotten apple and all we have to do is wait for it to fall into our hands."

The Soviet-engineered coup in Afghanistan last April was probably part of this process, whose ultimate objective is the Gulf and its approaches and the control of the oil lanes to Western Europe and Japan. The first phase took place a year ago, when the Russians delivered more than \$1 billion worth of military hardware to Ethiopia. There has been a major expansion in recent months of Soviet air, naval and military facilities in South Yemen. Anyone who doesn't understand the strategy should look at the map.

A Khomeini-style Iranian republic would destabilize the entire area — Pakistan, Turkey, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf sheikhdoms — which would mean the beginning of World War III or the strategic sur-

render of the Western world. The shah is not optimistic about the future and worries that the Western news media, with few exceptions, do not seem to grasp the strategic implications.

What about the current Moscow line that the Russians are standing behind the shah, out of fear of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Tried to Abduct Judge

## Mesrine Escapes Police In Paris Kidnap Attempt

PARIS, Nov. 12 (AP) — Jacques Mesrine, France's public enemy No. 1, has struck again, this time narrowly escaping arrest after an abortive attempt to kidnap the judge he sent to jail, police said yesterday.

"Don't you recognize me? I'm Mesrine," he reportedly asked two police officers who had managed to dodge outside the judge's apartment. An accomplice was arrested in the incident Friday night.

Police launched an intensive manhunt for Mesrine, who six months ago broke out of the maximum security block of Paris's Prison de la Santé.

According to the police, Mesrine and the accomplice conned the daughter of Charles Petit into letting them into the judge's apartment. Mr. Petit, chief judge of a regional court that hears criminal cases, had sentenced Mesrine to 21 years in prison for a series of holdups. Mesrine is also wanted in Quebec on suspicion of murder.

After waiting for a half hour for the judge to return from court, one

of the men became aggressive, police said.

He reportedly said that they

wanted Judge Petit to intervene with the Ministry of Justice to abolish maximum security blocks in the prisons and added that, if that is not done, they would attack some magistrates.

Shortly thereafter, the judge's son returned to the apartment and, before the two men could notice, the daughter warned him to telephone police, officials said.

Just as police arrived, Mesrine slipped out, past two officers, officials said.

Police said last night that the arrested accomplice, identified as Jean-Luc Courte, had confirmed that it had indeed been Mesrine with him at the judge's apartment.

Authorities said that they felt Mesrine probably was still in the Paris area.

Since his prison escape, Mesrine has eluded police, and there have been many rumors and reported sightings of him, including a report last week that he had escaped to Canada.

Retire Censors, Primate Urges Polish Officials

LUBLIN, Poland, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński today advised the Polish state to pension off its censors, and he demanded permits for more Roman Catholic publications.

"I ask you for freedom of speech," the primate said. "In order to achieve this, censors should be given high pensions and be thanked for their work."

In the audience at Roman Catholic University of Lublin when Cardinal Wyszyński made his apparently off-the-cuff remarks was the minister in charge of religious affairs Kazimierz Kakol.

Cardinal Wyszyński was speaking at anniversary celebrations of the only Catholic university in Eastern Europe.

The church in Poland frequently has complained that circulation of Catholic papers and books is too low for a population that is 85 percent Catholic.



Bob Astles, President Idi Amin's adviser.



Jacques Mesrine, France's public enemy No. 1.

**Violence, Censorship Heightens Tension****Foreigners in Iran Feel Isolated**

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

TEHRAN, Nov. 12 (NYT) — Stones have been thrown at some foreigners in the quiet streets of northern Tehran, and Iranian youths have pressed leaflets into the hands of others advising them to "stop supporting the Shah" or "go home."

These have been among the causes of a rising feeling of isolation among the more than 110,000 foreigners in Iran who include 40,000 U.S. citizens, since the turbulent demonstrations against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi last weekend brought the imposition of military rule.

## 10% Have Left

"There is no particular sense of panic, but we are like a Spanish crowd waiting for the bulls to come down the street before jumping for safety," said an executive of a major U.S. company. Like many U.S. citizens interviewed at their country club north of Tehran or in their homes nearby, he asked not to be identified.

About 10 percent of the U.S. citizens, many of them dependents, have left Iran and many more may

leave soon if rioting resumes. But U.S. officials here say that it is too soon to consider putting contingency evacuation plans into effect. Many executives insist that the situation in Iran will stabilize as the Iranian army continues to maintain relative calm.

But strikers who have crippled the Iranian oil industry are demanding that the government expel all foreigners from the petroleum industry.

The quiet streets of Tehran were quiet Friday because of the Muslim sabbath, which is Friday, and Saturday, an Islamic holiday, a day of sacrifice on which sheep are slaughtered. The meat is distributed to the poor.

The quiet of the last few days is partly attributed to the conspicuous presence of the army and the strict enforcement of a curfew from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. Soldiers could be seen warming their hands over small fires at intersections as temperatures dipped into the low 40s, and heavy tanks were visible throughout the city.

Visitors arriving at the airport after curfew had to travel in specially authorized taxis that were stopped

frequently for identification checks during which the soldiers pointed their weapons at the passengers' chins.

## Families Ordered to Leave

So far, one U.S. company, Control Data Corp., has ordered its employees' dependents out of Iran. An executive at Bell Helicopter Co. said that almost 35 percent of the company's U.S. employees had sent their wives and children home.

The isolation of the foreign community here has been heightened by several things. Schools were closed by the new military government, banks were looted and burned and telephone workers have stayed home, halting international calls. The curfew has severely curtailed evening social gatherings, virtually the only form of entertainment left.

Moreover, the strike by refinery workers has created a shortage of gasoline, and the grounding of Iran Air by the strike restricted travel inside Iran and greatly reduced international traffic. Newspapers were not publishing and censorship of radio and television left foreigners feeling virtually cut off from the rest of the world.

Daily bulletin from the U.S. Embassy, distributed through the heads of companies, has become the only form of communication. One bulletin warned against going to bazaars or campuses, where rioting has broken out. "It puts a damper on things," one American woman said as she sipped a beer at the country club.

## Hostility Increases

More alarming, however, was the rising hostility of Iranians. A British secretary said that an Iranian colleague had an argument with her at the office and told her to pack up and "go back to England where you belong." And U.S. technicians of the Electronic Data Systems Co. of Dallas were roughed up by striking Iranian workers when they showed up at the Ministry of Health, where they were working.

Some U.S. executives say that they had seen the hostilities coming. "Many Iranians feel that the foreign companies are not utilizing the full potential of the Iranian workers and tend to opt for using expatriates instead," said William Hicklen of the Chicago Bridge and Iron Co. He predicted that the Iranian government would severely restrict work permits for foreigners.

**Gandhi Arrives On U.K. Visit**

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters) — Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived today on a visit to Britain apparently aimed at refurbishing her international reputation.

It is her first trip abroad since she was swept from power in March 1977 after 21 months of emergency rule, and follows her victory in a by-election last week that re-established her as a political force. Rival factions of Indians, some supporting her and others chanting "fascist dictator," demonstrated at the London airport, but she dodged the crowds by leaving through a rear exit.

A meeting with Prime Minister James Callaghan is on the agenda of her eight-day visit.

**Nazi Party Past Returns To Haunt Bonn Figures**

(Continued from Page 1) however, said privately that they were surprised by the disclosures.

The president's spokesman said Mr. Schell could not recall whether he applied for membership or if it had been granted automatically by the party in his home town of Solingen, where, like most others, he had been a member of the Hitler

**Delta Will Quit LATA in Dispute On Fare-Fixing**

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP) — Delta Airlines, the third largest carrier in the Western world, will withdraw from the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dec. 8 because of a disagreement over fare-fixing, the Financial Times reported yesterday.

The London business daily quoted J.A. Cooper, Delta's senior vice president for marketing, as saying the withdrawal is due to "reduced effectiveness" of fare-fixing arrangements in a changing world market.

Delta, based in Atlanta, began service on its first transatlantic route May 1, linking London with Atlanta and New Orleans.

IATA, headquartered in Geneva, represents more than 100 of the world's major airlines. The annual meeting of the association is scheduled to open tomorrow.

His goal is to have 500,000 postcards sent to Chancellor Schmidt.

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## ROYAL TEHRAN HILTON

On a hill overlooking the city in one direction and the mountains in the other, the Royal Tehran Hilton is situated in a fashionable residential area. It offers a choice of a heated pool to a choice of fine restaurants and an intimate night club.

**After Leaders Meet****Chamoun Lifts Objection To PLO Role in Lebanon**

From Our Despatches

BEIRUT, Nov. 12 — New political moves appeared to be under way in Lebanon today after the Christian leader Camille Chamoun said he would not object to a temporary Palestinian presence in Lebanon pending an overall Arab-Israeli settlement.

It appeared to be a major concession by Mr. Chamoun, who had insisted in the past on completely disarming the Palestinians in Lebanon and redistributing them among other Arab countries.

Mr. Chamoun's statement was issued after a meeting between Lebanese Christian leaders and two prominent Palestinians with ties to Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.

It was the first face-to-face meeting between the two sides since Lebanon's civil war ended two years ago.

## Meeting Confirmed

The two Palestinians, Professor Walid Khalidi and construction millionaire Hassib Sabbagh, who were used by Mr. Arafat as emissaries to the Lebanese Christians during the civil war, crossed into the Christian-held zone of Beirut on Friday for the meeting with Mr. Chamoun and Phalange leader Pierre Gemayel — leaders of the two largest Christian militias.

Both Christian and PLO sources confirmed the meeting.

No other details were immediately available about the meeting. The PLO has always maintained it opposed any permanent resettlement of Palestinians in Lebanon.

However, Zuhair Mohsen, a Palestinian guerrilla leader supported by Syria, later said the two Palestinians who attended the talks did not represent the PLO.

## Truce Continues

Syria's troops constitute the bulk of the Arab peacekeeping force that entered Lebanon to end the civil war originally sparked by antagonism between the PLO and the Christian militias.

The contacts between the PLO representatives and the Christian leaders came during a truce between Christian militia and Syrian

forces, which has lasted five weeks. Mr. Chamoun has complained to French and U.S. diplomatic sources on Israel to stop military port for the Christian militias.

Meanwhile, the truce appears to be holding today after an overnight flare-up involving mortars, machine-gun fire across the cordon line in Beirut. Two Lebanese civilians were killed and wounded, the police said.

The Indian ambassador, Sinha, escaped injury when his car was hit by a sniper while driving through the McNeilly neighborhood of Chiayah, an Israeli spokesman said.

**Linkage Rejected**

(Continued from Page 1) being kept under wraps under guise of national security.

At a briefing, the Cabinet secretary, Arie Naor, added not substantial to the brief communiqué issued after today's Cabinet session.

The communiqué said that ministers had been brought in to discuss the peace talks by Prime Minister Yigael Yadin that the meeting had focused new demands raised by the Egyptian delegation in Washington it returned from its meeting President Sadat.

## Demands Not Spelled Out

Without spelling out those demands, the communiqué says that they violate the Camp David accords and are not acceptable Israel.

Reports from Cairo and Washington indicate that Mr. Sadat seeks a specific timetable for implementing a five-year transitional plan for civil autonomy for the million Palestinian Arabs of West Bank and Gaza to accompany an Israeli-Egyptian pact. This is regarded here as a hardening Egypt's position on the chief of linkage.

## China Claims

**Drought Victory**

PEKING, Nov. 12 (Reuters) — China said today that it had beaten Syria's worst drought in a century and brought in a bigger harvest than last year.

The Chinese news agency said the drought affected more than 40 million hectares (100 million acres) of farmland in the valleys of the Yangtze, Huai, Yellow and Haihe rivers. It added that the dry spell had not yet broken. Reservoirs were down to 54 percent of normal, underground water levels continued to sink and rivers were drying up.

Washington Post correspondent William Claiborne, reporting from Tehran, said that Mr. Sanjabi had planned to announce a new National Front platform condemning the Iranian monarchy "both legally and religiously." Shiite Moslems oppose monarchy as blasphemy beyond the Islamic ideal of a state guided by holy men.

Asked whether Iran could be governed by the National Front, Mr. Sanjabi said, "Yes, once we have got the people's confidence and calmed down the religious leaders."

Claiming that the National Front would change little in Iran's economic orientation but would manage it more efficiently, Mr. Sanjabi also argued that a popular Iranian government would offer better regional security.

He said that the National Front had "reason to be suspicious of the U.S." but added that it was even more wary the Soviet Union. "An American occupation may last for decades, but a Soviet takeover would be for centuries," he said. He claimed that Iran's communist party was under Moscow's control and was distrusted by the National Front.

However, he criticized the Shah for taking Iran to "too close an alliance with Israel."

Mr. Sanjabi gave no indication that he was bad expected to face arrest at home.

## Calls for Shah to Bend

He called for the Shah's subordination to the Iranian people's will," and appeared skeptical about the Shah's chances of survival.

"How can we trust the Shah? He has tricked us too often, and no longer accept a despot," he said.

But he appeared more flexible about the monarchy. National Front statements demanded an "Islamic democracy" which usually is interpreted as a referendum on the future of the monarchy. Religious groups are demanding an Islamic republic.

However, Mr. Sanjabi was arrested before he could explain his policies in Tehran. As reporters arrived at his villa in the fashionable Niarwan residential neighborhood, an army general and agents of Savak, the secret police, arrived and escorted him and an aide away.

Mr. Sanjabi spent three years in hiding in Iran immediately after the fall of the Mossadegh government and was jailed three times for a total of 18 months during unrest in the early 1960s. Released under amnesty, he became dean of Tehran University's law school.

He spent five years in exile in California, where his two children live.

## Pontiff Is Installed As Bishop of Rome

ROME, Nov. 12 (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II was formally installed as bishop of Rome today when he took possession of the city's cathedral church, the Basilica of St. John Lateran. Cheered by thousands of onlookers, the pope travelled by open car from the Vatican to the basilica, pausing to be greeted by the mayor of Rome and other members of the Communist-led city council.

## Problems But Not a Crisis

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Egyptian Defense Minister Kar Hassan Ali told Israeli national radio today that the peace talks Washington are experiencing problems and are not going through crisis. "I think it is not a crisis; it is a problem," Mr. Ali said. "I hope will come to a good conclusion."

**Gaullists Back Direct Vote for EEC Parliament**

PARIS, Nov. 12 (Reuters) — France's Gaullist party today a proved next June's direct election to the European Parliament's European Parliament, despite the party traditional opposition to such Poll.

At a special congress the Gaullists, led by former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, voted 97 percent in favor of the elections, which will increase the European Economic Community's consultative assembly from 198 to 410 members.

But the resolution called for clear definition of the powers of the enlarged parliament and asked that "all be done so that the assembly does not abuse these powers." Gaullists are historically opposed to a directly elected parliament because of fears that it might limit French sovereignty, and the party congress reacted enthusiastically to speeches attacking the poll.

But as members of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's coalition government, which strongly endorses the elections, they were forced to accept.

The assembly meets in the eastern French city of Strasbourg in Luxembourg.

**Michigan Friendship Founders Over a Million-Dollar Ticket**

SANDUSKY, Mich., Nov. 12 (AP) — It took more than a year and cost him his best friend, but James Lewis finally will get a share of the winnings from a \$1 million lottery ticket.

Mr. Lewis, 35, agreed to accept a \$375,000 settlement as his share of the Michigan state lottery bonanza won by Norman Fletcher in September, 1974, when the two men were close friends.

Mr. Lewis and his wife, Susan, had filed suit against Mr. Fletcher and his wife, Jeanette, claiming Mr. Fletcher reneged on their agreement to split all winnings.

During the trial, jurors were shown a videotape of the television show on which Mr. Fletcher won \$50,000 a year for 20 years and promised to split it with his friend.

"We would even split our income from our jobs if one of us needed it," Mr. Fletcher had said. "I guess a lot of people don't understand that."

Mr. Fletcher made three payments to Mr. Lewis but then stopped, according to testimony.

Mr. Lewis' lawyer, John Paterson, said Mr. Lewis agreed to settle for \$375,000 because it was close to the remainder of his share and he felt it would represent justice.

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## ISTANBUL HILTON

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Water Must Be Reused

## Synthetic Fuel Supplies Feasible, Engineer Says

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP) — There is no reason why the United States cannot produce large quantities of synthetic fuels from coal and oil shale in the arid west if the plants are designed to recycle their water supplies, according to a Massachusetts Institute of Technology engineer.

"Every design I've seen of a synthetic fuel plant makes no allowance for reuse and recycle of the water needed to cool the plant down and flush away the mess the plants create," Dr. Ronald Probststein told the National Academy of Engineering last week. "By recycle and reuse, you cut water consumption to one-tenth what the designs say you need."

Synthetic fuel production has been controversial in the west, where many people fear such production would take water needed for agriculture and commerce.

Dr. Probststein said the United States could produce from coal and shale the synthetic equivalent of 6 million barrels of oil a day, almost as much as it imports today.

"I'm talking about plants that would produce the equivalent of 1 million barrels a day in each of the five coal-bearing regions and in the single oil-shale region of the country," Dr. Probststein said. "Even in the most arid coal regions of the west like New Mexico, these production figures are possible."

He said that the designs he has seen of synthetic fuel plants were extremely wasteful of water. He added that one popular plant design used an extraction technique that boiled away 1.5 million gallons of water every day and a flushing method that ended up with water being used for dust control on nearby roads.

"If you calculate the areas of dry, dusty roads one of these plants would water in New Mexico," Dr. Probststein said, "you'd get the equivalent of 1,000 inches of rainfall a year."

## Sea Law Leader Retained by UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 12 (AP) — The General Assembly has voted over Latin American opposition to retain Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe as president of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea through 1979, even though he lost his job last March as UN ambassador of his country, Sri Lanka.

By a vote Friday night of 86-9 with 18 abstentions, the assembly adopted the recommendation of its budgetary committee that Mr. Amerasinghe, a former General Assembly president, continue to preside over the conference with the status of a UN official.

The assembly scheduled the eighth session of the conference to be held next March 19 through April 27 in Geneva.

## Sonoda, Puja Hold Talks

BUDAPEST, Nov. 12 (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Sutao Sonoda of Japan today held talks with Foreign Minister Gyorgy Puja on bilateral relations and economic cooperation, the Hungarian news agency reported.



## Domecq Daughter Freed; 4 Arrested in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12 (AP) —

Police smashed in the door of a house here yesterday, rescued the kidnapped daughter of a wealthy Spanish wine maker and arrested four men. Police said the victim, Brianda Domecq, 36, was unharmed. She is the daughter of Pedro Domecq Gonzalez.

She said that she had been held blindfolded in the house in a lower-middle-class neighborhood near central Mexico City since she was seized last Tuesday from her father's house. "I learned to live blind," she said.

Police said the four men would be charged with this and five other kidnappings. They did not elaborate or identify the men or say how they located the victim.

Miss Domecq said the ransom demand was \$3 million but that nothing was paid. Earlier reports said that the ransom demand was \$1 million.

The kidnappers did not threaten her, she said. "I was sleeping in a room when police broke in the door. I thought it was a new kidnapping," she added.

Treated Well

"It was incredible," she said, adding that the kidnappers had treated her well. She said she believed the kidnappers were politically motivated, but she did not elaborate.

The last known communication from her kidnappers was a ransom note received Thursday. The abductors telephoned her husband, Dr. Fernando Rodriguez, three times before sending the note. The couple has two children, Peter, 15, and Fernanda, 10.

The condition of Miss Domecq's 77-year-old father was described as delicate. Mr. Domecq, who has heart trouble, was hospitalized shortly after he learned of his daughter's abduction. He is a member of the Spanish sherry family and moved a branch of the business to Mexico 20 years ago.

The police had said that they

## U.S. Must Pay for CIA Letter Openings

By Arnold H. Lubasch

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (NYT) — A federal appeals court has affirmed a decision requiring the government to pay \$1,000 each to three persons whose mail was opened by the CIA in a domestic mail-monitoring program.

The decision could lead to the payment of millions of dollars in damages, according to Melvin Wulf, an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union who represented two of the plaintiffs. He said he would ask the government for a general settlement of \$1,000 for every person whose mail was opened in the secret program. He

estimates the number of persons involved at tens of thousands.

U.S. Attorney Edward Korman said the solicitor general would determine whether to ask the U.S. Supreme Court to review the appellate decision, which was issued in Manhattan Thursday by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

The three \$1,000 damage awards had been ordered by Judge Jack Weinstein of the Federal District Court in Brooklyn. The appeals court affirmation was written by Judge Murray Gurfein.

Judge Gurfein observed that the CIA had "covertly opened first-class mail which American citizens sent to, or received from, the Soviet Union." He said that more than 215,000 pieces of mail were inspected and copied during the 20-year program that ended in 1973.

The case grew out of suits by three persons whose mail was opened by CIA agents in New York while the mail was on its way to the Soviet Union from the United States.

The plaintiffs are Norman Birn-

\$25 Million in Pot Seized at N.Y. Dock

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (UPI) —

A 65-foot trawler carrying 20 tons of marijuana valued at \$25 million was seized early today by authorities at a dock in Jamaica Bay, Queens, the Coast Guard reported.

A spokesman said the trawler was located by two Coast Guard cutters after a tip from an anonymous caller. Officials found some of the marijuana in vehicles parked at the scene, as well as 15 boxes of a powerful tranquilizer, Quaalude, valued at \$8 million, the spokesman said.

baum, an Amherst College professor who wrote to a Soviet professor about a sociology meeting; Mary Rule MacMillen, a former Northeastern University placement coordinator who wrote to a Soviet dissident, and Leonard Avery, a Minneapolis advertising executive whose son wrote to him from Moscow on a visit.

We assume that the CIA officials meant well by their country, he said, adding that "the security of the nation was said to be involved." But he ruled that "the United States is liable to these plaintiffs for harm caused by the mail openings."



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## 2d Speech Since Resignation

**Nixon Warns of Decline  
In U.S. Military Strength**

By Jack Nelson

BILOXI, Miss., Nov. 12 — Former President Richard Nixon, in his second speech since resigning in disgrace on Aug. 9, 1974, warned a Veterans Day audience here yesterday that chances are greater than ever that the United States could face a war it would lose or that might result in mutual destruction.

The United States, he said, should not accept an arms limitation agreement that in fact or in appearance indicates that the United States is inferior to the Soviet Union. Although he did not mention the strategic arms limitation talks that President Carter hopes to conclude soon, Mr. Nixon's comment was a signal that he might campaign against Senate ratification of such an agreement if he opposes it.

## Some Complaints

Mr. Nixon said that he felt obligated to speak out as a former president on vital domestic and foreign issues. But he said that he would shun partisan politics.

Some veterans and others here complained that because of the Watergate scandal and the impeachment proceedings that drove him from office, Mr. Nixon's visit was inappropriate. However, the former president was generally received warmly on the Mississippi coast, an area that he had visited

**Teng Bypasses  
Malaysian Rite**

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 12 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping did not lay a wreath at the national monument as done traditionally by visiting dignitaries, but instead visited the grave of the late Malaysian Premier Tan Abdul Razak at the National Mosque yesterday.

The national monument is a symbol of anti-Communist and the successful fight the Malaysian government has waged against guerrillas of the banned pro-Peking Communist Party of Malaya.

Mr. Teng strewed yellow-colored petals and sprinkled scented water on Razak's grave — a Malaysian custom.

Razak visited China in 1974 and established diplomatic ties with China. He died in January, 1976.

**Peru Regime Warns  
Protesting Students**

LIMA, Nov. 12 (AP) — The Peruvian Education Ministry said yesterday that it would close schools and expel students if violent protests begun last week continue.

Students protesting bus-fare increases and a tougher grading system staged sporadic demonstrations in several major cities, including Lima, resulting in four deaths, dozens of injuries and heavy damage to automobiles and stores.

Two teen-age students died Friday in street demonstrations in Cangallo, a woman in Huancayo was killed Monday when struck by a stray bullet fired by police to disperse students, and a 16-year-old student died yesterday of shotgun wounds suffered Friday, reports said.

*Los Angeles Times*

Oral LaCombe, 82, commander of the last surviving World War I drum and bugle corps from the United States, talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on Saturday at the close of ceremonies in Paris marking 60th anniversary of the Armistice. LaCombe and 10 veterans from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., joined the president on reviewing stand as troops filed by.

## Reminders of Watergate

J. R. Scriber, a businessman waiting to greet Mr. Nixon, pointed to Mr. LaRue and said, "He's all right. He's one that took his medicine." There were other Watergate reminders.

In the lobby of the Broadwater Beach Hotel, where the reception was held and where Mr. Nixon spent the night before traveling to Florida for a visit with his old friend Bebe Rebozo, the former president was greeted by retiring Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss.

Sen. Eastland, who supported Mr. Nixon to the end but advised him to resign or face certain conviction in the Senate, blew a cloud of cigar smoke and declared, "I still would not have voted to impeach him."

On the speakers' platform with Mr. Nixon was Rep. Trent Lott, R-Miss., a member of the House Judiciary Committee who supported Mr. Nixon until all hope was gone and then voted for articles of impeachment.

## Gains for Republicans

Mr. Nixon said in Biloxi that the election of Rep. Thad Cochran, R-Miss., to succeed Sen. Eastland — giving the Republican Party its first senator from Mississippi in 100 years — and the election of Republican William Clement as governor of Texas constituted "a big breakthrough" in strengthening the two-party system.

Former civil rights leader Charles Evers, the black mayor of Fayette, also greeted Mr. Nixon at the reception. Mr. Evers, who obtained substantial federal aid for Fayette during the Nixon administration, said, "This is my friend. I don't give up friendship. I don't do things because they're popular, I do them because they're right."

The idea to invite Mr. Nixon, who has slowly been emerging from his self-imposed exile at San Clemente, Calif., came from Bacile Whitlock, an oilman who was Mr. Nixon's finance chairman in Louisiana for seven years. Mr. Whitlock, who professes to see a big turnaround nationally in Nixon's sentiment, said the former president should be honored in Biloxi because of the help he had given in the area after it was ravaged by the hurricane.

**'Doughboys' Mark Armistice in Paris**

PARIS, Nov. 12 (AP) — Eleven World War I veterans from Michigan joined a solemn and reflective 60th anniversary yesterday of the final day of what they all hoped would be the war to end all wars.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, after a parade up the Champs-Elysees and a ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe, greeted the Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., veterans, who form the last World War I drum and bugle corps from the United States.

"It seems like yesterday, 60 years," said Oral LaCombe, 82, company commander. "Never go to see the Arc the first time around."

Alfred Grego, 79, whose brother was killed at the battle of Chateau-Thierry, echoed the misgivings of many in France on this

anniversary of the day the guns fell silent, at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918.

## Sooner Conclusion

"I've come to the conclusion that civilizations will never settle disputes peacefully, they will always revert to war," he said. "We could learn from history but we don't."

The Michigan veterans, whose ages range from 79 to 87, came across the Atlantic to join the celebration after their hometown raised funds with spaghetti dinners, car washes and benefit concerts.

Arriving on the Hovercraft from England on Thursday, the group was bused directly to Amiens, in northeastern France, doming their World

War I steel helmets, choke collars and wrap-around puttees.

"We wanted to see if she was still here," said Mr. LaCombe, who led his band on the town square in Mademoiselle from Armentieres.

After a commemorative mass yesterday morning at the cathedral of Notre Dame, they joined French veterans at the official reviewing stand under the Arc de Triomphe.

In the early winter chill in Paris, thousands of Parisians crowded on the side of the flag-lined Champs Elysees to watch parading French soldiers and listen to speeches by French leaders, including Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

"When we get home, we'll have memories to last us another lifetime," said Mr. LaCombe.



Leon Boudreuil, a French veteran of World War I, leans on his cane Saturday afternoon during military review at Rethondes attended by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The doughboys, six of them accompanied by their wives, kept up with the celebration pace, drinking the champagne they had missed the first time around.

Frank Miller, the oldest of the group, notched a double anniversary, turning 87 yesterday.

"They gave me a couple of silk scarves and chocolate bars," said Mr. Miller, both cheeks tattooed with French lipstick.

## Carter Lands Vietnam Veterans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP) — President Carter, saying all Vietnam veterans are unknown soldiers because their sacrifice has not been adequately recognized, unveiled a bronze plaque in their honor yesterday

during Veterans Day observances at Arlington National Cemetery.

After laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns, Mr. Carter said that because of modern methods of identification, no bodies from the Vietnam war are expected to remain unidentified.

But in a sense, he said, all who served in Vietnam were unknown soldiers, because "their service to our country has not been adequately realized. They were no less brave because our nation was divided about that war."

Mr. Carter said, "They were not welcomed back as other heroes have been, but often ignored as though their presence among us was an awkward reminder of the anguish that accompanied that war at home."

**Freighter Is Ordered From Malaysia Waters****Refugee Debate Keeps 2,500 Vietnamese on Ship**

By George McArthur

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 12 — A rusty coastal freighter anchored off Malaysia with 2,500 desperate Vietnamese aboard has created an impasse in which the refugees are kept waiting while nations and international agencies debate their status and exchange accusations.

The Malaysian government will not allow the Vietnamese aboard the freighter Hai Hong to land and have ordered it to leave Malaysian waters, P. Alagendra, police chief of Selangor state, said today. Associated Press reported from Port Klang.

The ship, which has been sent food, water and other supplies, is expected to leave tomorrow. Malaysia considers the passengers migrants and not refugees, Mr. Alagendra said at a news conference.

Other sources said that the 1,500-ton freighter may be towed to international waters by Malaysian

government vessels if it refuses to leave.

The police chief said that investigations showed the ship was not forcibly boarded as claimed by the Indonesian captain, Susun Sirgar. The Malaysian government believes that the people had boarded the freighter by prior arrangement, Mr. Alagendra said.

Some Hong Kong newspapers, without citing sources, have said the refugees paid \$5 million to get aboard the vessel. That is based on a charge of \$2,000 per refugee. It is known from previous refugees that escapes often cost that much.

## More Aid Asked

The refugees jammed aboard the Hai Hong sent a message Friday that they had been running out of food and water after almost a month of wandering stormy seas and being turned away from Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. At least 500 are said to urgently need medical care. Many of these are children. Some aid was sent aboard yesterday but those board say far more is needed.

Arguments rage over whether they are refugees or illegal immigrants. Some officials want to turn them back because they paid bribes to be let in.

The background to the voyage of the Hai Hong is indeed murky and quite obviously involves extensive bribery in Vietnam, questionable fi-

to escape. Some national refugee officials profess to believe that the Vietnamese government actively assisted in the tragic flight and that consequently the refugees are tainted. Some U.S. officials who previously supported the refugee program are now reported to be using for "bailing out" Australian Immigration Minister Michael MacKellar wonders if they are "genuine refugees."

The Southeast Asian representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Rajogopal Sampathkumar, questioned "the motives of the owners, agents and captain of the ship" without mentioning the motives of the refugees themselves.

For God's sake," a veteran refugee official said in a rage, "everybody knows that for almost two years most of the refugees have been bribing and paying their way out of Vietnam. The refugees on the Hai Hong are no different than those who bribe someone to get out in a 20-foot sampan. There are just more of them, that's all."

The background to the voyage of the Hai Hong is indeed murky and quite obviously involves extensive bribery in Vietnam, questionable fi-

nancial dealings in Hong Kong and intricate planning and organization on a vastly larger scale than previous escapes.

The Hai Hong is reported to have picked up all the refugees while cruising off the southern Vietnamese port of Vung Tau on Oct. 24. In a radio message the next day, the captain of the ship reported that the vessel had been forcibly boarded by the Vietnamese — a story that refugee officials too, have discounted.

About all that is known of the Hai Hong is that the 1,500-ton vessel had been destined for the scrap heap when it was chartered, in Singapore in mid-October by an obscure company. It then departed Singapore, ostensibly for Hong Kong. After picking up the refugees, it turned south toward Indonesia.

The ship sheltered off the coast of Borneo while a typhoon raged, and it sent several messages addressed to the UN High Commis-

sion. Indonesian patrol boats were watching the ship, and informed sources say that the Australians for a time sent patrol planes to keep the vessel under surveillance.

**Kept Under Surveillance**

The ship reached Singapore yesterday early this month. The Singapore authorities have never said anything publicly about the Hai Hong, but it appears that patrol boats kept it under surveillance and made sure that it continued its voyage past Singapore and into the Malacca Straits and Malaysian waters.

The Malaysians, who have been swamped in the last two months with an unprecedented flood of almost 10,000 "boat people," seized upon the unfavorable publicity to keep the Hai Hong offshore.

The unfavorable publicity about the Hai Hong is that somebody is making a million-dollar or so profit on the episode.

*Los Angeles Times*

**One good Scotch...**



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**Poland's Anniversary Celebrated****Thousands Observe Unofficial Services**

By Paul Hofmann

WARSAW, Nov. 12 (NYT) — Several thousand persons marked the 60th anniversary of Polish independence at an unauthorized demonstration at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. They chanted patriotic songs, shouted a few anti-Soviet slogans and cheered the mention of Pope John Paul II, who is Polish.

No uniformed police were in sight. The demonstration had been announced by underground leaflets in the last few days.

The demonstrators reached the war memorial after a special mass said at the Cathedral of St. John in the old city. There was no parade — most of those who had been in the congregation walked in small groups or individually to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier half a mile to the south. The cathedral was filled to overflowing with a crowd estimated at 10,000 persons.

The Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, was not present. He was reported to be in Rome where he was to deliver an address at the Catholic University today.

Priests of the cathedral chapter celebrated last night's memorial mass.

**Considered Significant**

Observance of the nation's independence anniversary by the church and by Roman Catholic dissidents yesterday was considered significant. Poland recovered its sovereignty for the first time since World War I under the leadership of Marshal Józef Piłsudski, whose Polish legions or volunteer forces fought for independence.

An earlier memorial mass for Poland's war heroes was celebrated in the Dominican Church a few blocks from the cathedral yesterday morning. An estimated 4,000 persons attended.

During the memorial plaques for two World War II military leaders were inaugurated. The two were Gen. Stefan Grotnowicki, a commander of the anti-Nazi underground army who was shot by the Germans; and Gen. Leopold Okulicki, also an underground leader who was deported to the Soviet Union and died there.

Gen. Okulicki is not recognized as a war hero by the Communist regime. At last night's rally at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, there were shouts of "Rehabilitate Okulicki."

Some demonstrators also shouted "Long live the heroes of Katyn!" The reference was to thousands of Polish officers whose bodies were found in a mass grave near Katyn in the Soviet Union during World War II. It is widely believed that the Poles were massacred by Soviet forces, although at the time the official Soviet version was that they had been victims of the Nazis.

**Kang, Spain Envoy Meet**

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Kang Shih-en met with Felipe de la Morena y Calvet, the new Spanish ambassador to China, in Peking yesterday, the Chinese news agency reported.

**Carter Vetoes Three Bills, Cites Inflationary Impact**

By Anthony Mano

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT) — The White House announced yesterday that President Carter, as part of his efforts to fight inflation, had vetoed three bills that he considered either inflationary or a serious limit on his ability to deal with inflation.

Chief among these was a measure that would have prevented him from negotiating reductions in tariffs on imported textile products. They could have threatened the "total collapse" of the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva, Judy Powell, the president's press secretary, said.

The White House also announced that, in keeping with its anti-inflation program, the administration would establish a feed-grain program for the 1979 crop year that is essentially the same as the current program.

Farmers who participate will be offered a target price of \$2.20 per bushel of corn if they agree to keep 10 percent of their land out of production, and a "diversion payment" of 10 cents a bushel if they agree to set aside an additional 10 percent.

**Underscores Inflation Policy**

In a statement, Mr. Carter said that the vetoes and the grain program "underscore my commitment to restraining inflation" and to "implementing an anti-inflation program which is fair but tough."

In addition to the veto of the tariff measure, Mr. Carter withheld approval of two other bills.

One, which he termed inflationary on its face, would have authorized more than \$400 million in the next two fiscal years for federal support of nurse's training programs, which the president said no longer are needed.

The other, the Meat Import Act

deserves another.

<b



**CHILE OPPONENTS MEET** — Hortensia Bussi, left, widow of Chilean President Salvador Allende, who died after a coup, talks with Jacqueline Picasso, widow of Pablo Picasso, during the closing session in Madrid on Saturday of the World Conference of Solidarity with Chile. About 600 opponents of the regime of President Augusto Pinochet attended the conference.

#### News Analysis

### Uganda-Tanzania War May Test Kenya

By John Darnton

NAIROBI (NYT) — Judging from the scale of combat and the prize involved — a small slice of not especially fertile land — the fighting between Uganda and Tanzania over their boundary west of Lake Victoria could be just another one of Africa's obscure bush wars. But the implications of the conflict are greater than that.

Regionally, the squeakable presents the first foreign policy crisis for the untested Kenyan government of Daniel Arap Moi, who became president after Jomo Kenyatta's death on July 22.

Kenya has been on less than friendly terms with Uganda and Tanzania; countries it was linked to in the now-dissolved common market called the East African Community. Under Mr. Kenyatta, Kenya carried on vendettas at various times with each of its neighbors but essentially stood aloof from their quarrels and avoided being drawn into a two-against-one alliance.

President Moi has offered to mediate the current war.

Instead, Tanzania has called upon Kenya to cut off Uganda's overland oil supplies, a move that would quickly paralyze Uganda's war effort.

The threat of an oil cutoff is a potent weapon. Two years ago, when Kenya cut off oil in a row with President Idi Amin of Uganda over unpaid bills, the Ugandans were quickly brought to their knees and flew to Nairobi to negotiate a new agreement with only an hour's supply of fuel remaining.

At the moment, Uganda needs all the oil it can get. Three U.S. companies — Caltex, Esso and Mobil — stopped distribution two and a half weeks ago to comply with the United States' trade embargo, depriving Uganda of about a third of its customary supply. Gasoline in Uganda is now restricted to military and government vehicles.

Furthermore, Tanzania has a strong bargaining chip to offer Kenya in exchange — the reopening of the Kenyan-Tanzanian border, closed 20 months ago, which would open a vast southern market for Kenya's exports in processed foods and light industrial goods.

#### 22 Blacks Cited In S. Africa as Rebel Recruits

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 12 (AP) — At least 22 South African blacks, aged 14 to 67, have been convicted this year alone in courts for undergoing military training as guerrillas seeking to overthrow the white-ruled government, according to a report published here yesterday.

The independent Institute of Race Relations reported that the recruits were charged either with undergoing military training with the banned guerrilla-backed African National Congress or the Pan Africanist Congress or with possessing weapons of war.

The report did not provide a breakdown of sentences, but the maximum penalty for guerrilla-related offenses under the Anti-Terrorism Act is death.

Thousands of young black men have fled South Africa for neighboring territories as refugees or volunteers recruits for the ANC and PAC.

The two organizations are supported by most African and Communist states, which provide bases for training.

#### Dissident to Be Tried

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (UPI) — Robert Nazaryan, a member of a group monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki human rights provisions, will be put on trial Wednesday in Soviet Armenia, dissident leader Andrei Sakharov said today. The exact charges were not known. Mr. Nazaryan was arrested last December.

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#### Attacks Made on Independence Holiday

### Rockets Hit Salisbury Suburb

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 12 (UPI) — In the first rocket attack in the capital since the guerrilla war began in 1972, black insurgents today wrecked a mansion in an exclusive white suburb.

The bombardment was one of a number of terror attacks coinciding with Rhodesia's independence day. Police warned that outlying areas of Salisbury were not safe at night.

The predawn rocket attack was aimed at a home known as Otter's Bluff, in a suburb of the same name, about 12 miles northeast of Salisbury's center. An elderly woman was injured seriously.

**Vatican Denies Pope  
Plans Visit to Egypt**

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 12 (AP) — A Vatican spokesman yesterday denied reports that Pope John Paul II had accepted an invitation to visit Egypt and pray at Mount Sinai.

The spokesman, the Rev. Romeo Panciroli, said the pontiff was told of the invitation orally by Egyptian Deputy Premier Fikri Makram Ebeid during the papal installation ceremonies last month.

The pope expressed his thanks for the invitation, the spokesman told journalists.

A military command committee also reported that government troops killed 12 guerrillas in recent clashes. The statement said rebels with axes killed a tribal chief and a black policeman.

#### Attack Begins Attacks

A band of insurgents ambushed a car on the road linking Salisbury with the town of Shavva, 50 miles northeast. One person was injured, the communiqué said.

The same group advanced toward Salisbury and set fire to a diesel fuel pump and a gas station, then headed for Otter's Bluff and fired small arms and rockets at the home, residents of the area said.

The terrorists active this weekend were said to be members of the same guerrilla organization that ordered the evacuation last month of the black township of Zimunya, near Umtali on Rhodesia's eastern border with Mozambique.

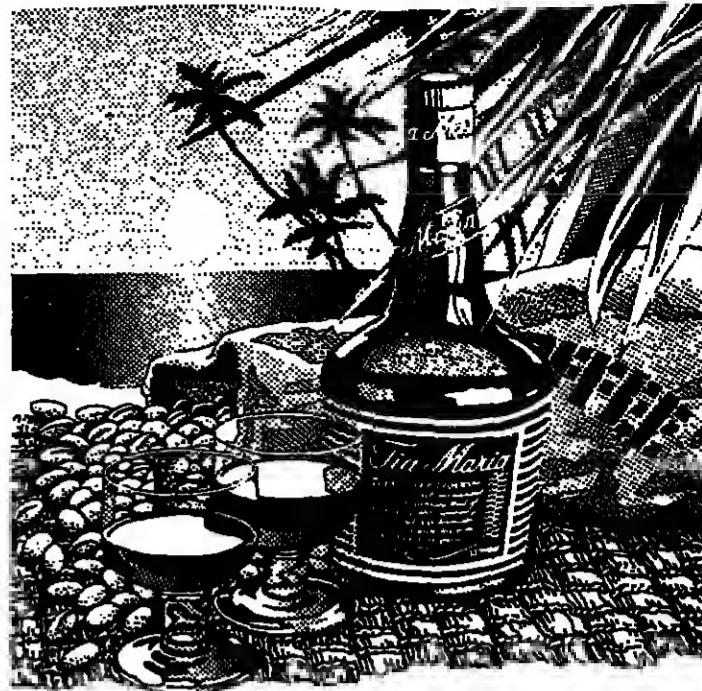
The incident, the guerrillas' greatest victory in their struggle to gain the allegiance of black villagers, was reported in Rhodesia for the first time today when news reports said that some of Zimunya's 2,000 residents who were forced to leave.

Several trails were found of different animals, Ryan said Friday in a telephone interview. "There are a few that are apparently of new species. We can't tell precisely what types."

Umtali's town clerk, J.D. Cochrane, said that 70 blacks from the village of who could afford property in the white neighborhood were turned away because of Rhodesia's Land Tenure Act, which enforces the separation of races by residence.

Residents of the area said:

"We know our world... you'll have discovered the secret of *Tia Maria*



If you know your world...  
you'll have discovered the secret of

*Tia Maria*

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**Obituaries****Arthur Goodhart, Noted Figure in U.S., U.K. Law**

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP) — Arthur Lehman Goodhart, 87, a noted law professor who once was described as a "sort of ooe-man Anglo-American alliance," died Friday, his family announced here.

Dr. Goodhart, a native of New York City, retained his U.S. nationality while living most of his life in England.

He achieved two distinctions rare for an American: He was called in 1943 to the English bar and in 1948 he was knighted. He achieved fame at Yale and Harvard and at Oxford and Cambridge universities as an outstanding lawyer and as a teacher of law. He had a home at Oxford.

In 1951, he said Britain had lost the American colonies because the British government was made up largely of Old Etonians. After a storm of controversy over the remark, Dr. Goodhart concluded:

"It is a mistake to assume that Americans and British are all part of the same family. After all, there was a divorce in 1776, and it is safer not to forget it."

Dr. Goodhart edited the Law Quarterly Review, the leading legal periodical in the English-speaking

world. "The reforms he advocated and the views he expressed were frequently adopted by the British Parliament and courts," The Times of London said. The Times newspaper also said that his "realistic attitude and robust common sense" had greatly influenced modern changes in English law.

He was professor of jurisprudence at Oxford from 1931 to 1951, professor emeritus since 1951, and Master of University College there until his retirement in 1963. No other American has ever been master of an Oxford college or served on a royal commission. Dr. Goodhart was on two royal commissions, investigating monopolies and the police force. He also served 11 years on the Law Reform Committee.

The list of his appointments and honorary degrees in Britain, the United States, Canada and Australia filled half a column in "Who's Who."

**Ardent Pedestrian**

In 1951, Time magazine said Dr. Goodhart's passion was the common philosophy underlying both U.S. And British law. He had an

Arthur Lehman Goodhart  
In 1958 photo.

other passion: As chairman of the Pedestrians Association for Road Safety he campaigned for the rights of walkers against the encroachments of the automobile.

Dr. Goodhart's father, Philip, who was born in Cincinnati and married Harriet Lehman, was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Former Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York State and Irving Lehman, former chief judge of the New York Court of Appeals were his uncles.

Dr. Goodhart joined the U.S. Army in 1917 and served as a World War I ordinance officer in France. He had three sons by his English wife, Cecily.

**Afghanistan Peasants' Life Little Changed by Coup**

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BAGHARANI, Afghanistan — At night, the peasants in this mud brick village can see the lights of Kabul 12 miles to the east. They have only lanterns themselves, for there is no electricity in Bagharami. Neither are there paved roads or a decent water supply.

The contrast helps explain how a leftist revolutionary seizure of power could take place in such a backward nation as Afghanistan. Bagharami's peasants played no role; but they had nothing to lose.

Abdul Moneim is typical. He is a wizard man in his fifties, with gnarled hands that betray a life of toil. He is a landless peasant, living with his wife and son in a mud brick house that he built.

There are openings in the walls but no window panes, despite the bitterly cold central Asian winter. Panes cost money, and Abdul Moneim is on the extreme fringe of the moody economy.

**Food and Work**

His wife cooks over an open fire. His principal possessions aside from clothing and a few utensils, are a horse and a cheap battery-powered Pakistani radio.

Abdul Moneim travels about daily with his horse, often going miles in search of work. When he does find it, he is paid 60 Afghans

(about \$1.50) for a hard day of labor.

He has no time to think about a revolution. Asked what he most wanted from the new government, which took power six months ago, he said food. And work.

"Our only hope is that they give us something," he said. "They" is the Khalq Party — which means Masses — leadership in Kabul. But Abdul Moneim meant anyone who happened to be in power.

The new pro-Soviet government, under Premier Nur Mohammed Taraki, came to power after President Mohammad Daud was overthrown in a coup on April 28.

Eighty percent of the population of roughly 15 million is said to be illiterate, and an equal number live on or close to the subsistence level. This village is better than most, but even so, the few shops carry little more than onions, grapes, cigarettes, matches and cooking oil.

The ideology that accompanied the revolution is remote. That is obvious from conversations with the peasants.

A group of them was gathered in the local *chai khana*, the tea house. It had a dirt floor and low benches with thin, worn rugs on them. A gas lantern threw light on the gaudy lithographs that decorated the low walls. One was a picture of the holy city of Mecca, and many more were

**Food and Work**

His wife cooks over an open fire. His principal possessions aside from clothing and a few utensils, are a horse and a cheap battery-powered Pakistani radio.

Abdul Moneim travels about daily with his horse, often going miles in search of work. When he does find it, he is paid 60 Afghans

of pretty women, modestly clothed, and in one case of a boy and girl kissing.

There was a recent addition — a photograph of Premier Taraki, "the son of the revolution and the great teacher. Here he is also called Comrade Taraki."

**Peasants Talkative**

The peasants were talkative, especially Abdul Razzak, a small landowner with 2 1/4 acres who said that he had not farmed his land for 10 years. He said he had been forced to rent it because he was short of cash.

Revolutionary Decree No. 6, which seeks to break the feudal grip of moneylenders over the peasants by canceling or cutting agricultural debts, had not helped him. It came after the 10 years were up.

But he was happy about Revolutionary Decree No. 7, which in theory, has eliminated the custom of the bride price. People of his status had to pay \$1,000 and more to buy brides for their sons. The per capita annual income in Afghanistan is around \$80.

Abdul Razzak has eight sons and no daughters, and until now he had

been unable to afford wives for them. In addition, his wife has been sickly, and he has had to do the cooking for the family.

"I hope to get at least a daughter to do the cooking," he said. "This is the benefit of socialism."

Although it could be argued that bride prices have little to do with socialism, the measure is an important first step in breaking down the traditional structure of feudal society.

The city-bred intellectuals who are running the revolutionary government also are trying to break the hold which Islam has upon the people. They have waged a campaign against "black reaction" and "pseudo-Moslems," by which they mean the conservative *Ikhwan* Muslim men, or the Moalem Brotherhood.

**Practical Considerations**

But there is little echo of this in the villages. This talk here is about practical things: the need for asphalt roads, a safe drinking water supply and schools. Bagharami is fortunate to have schools for both boys and girls, segregated by sex.

Since the overthrow of President Daud, there seems to have been little change here. Farmers still turn the soil with wooden plows drawn by cattle, and water buffalo power the traditional Archimedes screws to lift water.

Spread around Kabul are the tents of the *Kuchi*, or nomads, making their annual migration south. Perhaps 2 million of the country's people are nomadic and, more than the farmers, they are resistant to change and suspicious of Communism.

In

contrast to the seeming peace of the countryside, Kabul is tense and nervous. A curfew is in force from 11 p.m. until the muezzin's dawn call to prayers. The streets are full of soldiers, the airport full of Soviet citizens.

The wounded man was identified as the brother of Stefano Sebregondi, 26, who is wanted by authorities for questioning in the Moro case.

Police had been on alert since the fatal shootings of a magistrate, Fedele Calvosa, and his bodyguard and driver near here Wednesday.

Last week there were two flights to Moscow, and the small terminal was jammed with Soviet citizens. Many were of Asiatic extraction and the Kremlin has decided to send many people here who are racially related to the Afghans and speak their languages.

No one knows exactly how many Soviet citizens have arrived since the April revolution. They keep a low profile, and most live in the sprawling Soviet Embassy compound, a walled city within a city with rows of apartment blocks.

**Leftist Wounded By Italian Police Hunting Killers**

LATINA, Italy, Nov. 12 (AP) — A man critically wounded by police searching for the killers of a magistrate and his two aides was identified today as the brother of a terrorist sought in the kidnapping of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Police said Paolo Sebregondi, 31, whom they characterized as a leftist extremist, was wounded last night by machine-guage fire when he pulled a pistol and tried to escape from officers at the Latina railroad station.

Police said Mr. Sebregondi had been questioned repeatedly during investigations into criminal acts by leftist extremists in the past year, but had never been arrested or charged.

The wounded man was identified as the brother of Stefano Sebregondi, 26, who is wanted by authorities for questioning in the Moro case.

Police had been on alert since the fatal shootings of a magistrate, Fedele Calvosa, and his bodyguard and driver near here Wednesday.

**Crime Rises by 25% After Casino In Atlantic City, N.J., Is Opened**

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Nov. 12 (NYT) — Street crime here rose 25 percent during the first two months of casino gambling, according to public safety officials. The sharp increase came at a time when crime was decreasing throughout New Jersey.

Public Safety Commissioner Edwin Roth said on Friday that the increase had resulted from the rise in visitors since the Resorts International casino opened on May 26.

The deputy police chief, Joseph Almond said that this situation would worsen as more casinos opened. So far, there is only one, but it quickly became the busiest in the world, grossing more than \$100 million so far.

Almost half of the city's additional crimes this year came in June and July, the first two full months of operation of the casino. The largest increase was in nonviolent crimes, such as larcenies and car thefts, although murders, assaults and armed robberies rose.

The Atlantic City police force was increased by 44 to a total of 406 officers in anticipation of the problem, making it the largest force per capita in the state. The year-round population is 43,000.

**House Investigators Sift King Assassination Theories**

By T.R. Reid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP) — The House Select Committee on Assassinations has begun a painstaking series of hearings to explore whether the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was the product of official or underworld conspiracy.

The committee's chief counsel, Robert Blakey, said that the public hearings this month will examine 10 facets of the conspiracy hypothesis — including lapses in police security on the day that Dr. King was shot and the source of funds that paid for extensive travels by James Earl Ray, the robber convicted of the killing — in the months before and after the assassination.

**Detailed Re-Examination**

Mr. Blakey is reviewing, in detail, almost every question students of the King case have raised about the civil rights leader's death. Dr. King died from a single

gunshot wound while standing on the balcony of a Memphis motel on April 4, 1968.

In effect, the committee has embarked on a tedious game of chess with assassination buffs. This is necessary, Mr. Blakey said, because "these unanswered questions weave a sinister story."

As set forth by Mr. Blakey, the tale begins with Ray's escape from a Missouri prison 11 months before Dr. King's murder.

**Questions Remain**

"Ray is broken out of prison, either as assassin or as patsy," Mr. Blakey said, summarizing the elements of the conspiracy theory. "He is given financial support, plastic surgery, a car and a gun, while arrangements are made for a ticket out of the country and a false passport. Meanwhile, Dr. King is lured back to Memphis. . . . His security is withdrawn, and he is felled by one deadly shot. The escape of the assassin is facilitated. . . . Ray is caught, convicted or framed, but in any event, silenced."

Mr. Blakey said some, but not many, of the elements that support his theory can be dismissed quickly. He said that the committee

had found it unlikely, for example, that Ray had any official help in his Missouri prison break. But other questions "could not be explained away," Mr. Blakey said, and will require review.

Most of Friday's session focused on what Mr. Blakey calls one of the toughest questions: the lapse in po-

**Watchmakers Protest in Bern**

BERN, Nov. 12 (AP) — About 2,000 workers and employees of the Swiss watchmaking industry yesterday called on authorities to take urgent steps to protect their jobs.

In a peaceful demonstration in front of the government building, they protested recent closures of watchmaking plants and asked authorities to keep the Swiss franc from rising further against the U.S. dollar and other currencies. The increasing exchange rate has made Swiss watches more expensive on world markets and has been cited by the industry as the main cause of closures and transfers of production abroad.

**Force Is Withdrawn**

The next day, according to committee evidence, the leader of the security detail told his superiors that Dr. King's group had tried to lose its police escort on a drive through the city. The officer's superiors then told the officer to disband the security force, the evidence showed.

The committee also questioned Edward Redditt, a black former Memphis police detective who was assigned to surveillance of Dr.

King, but was relieved of the job shortly before the fatal shot was fired.

Mr. Redditt figures prominently in a book by Ray's lawyer, Mark Lane, that lays out much of the evidence for Mr. Lane's claim that Ray was framed. Mr. Lane's book says that Mr. Redditt was the Memphis policeman responsible for guarding Dr. King and raises questions about the officer's last-minute removal from his post.

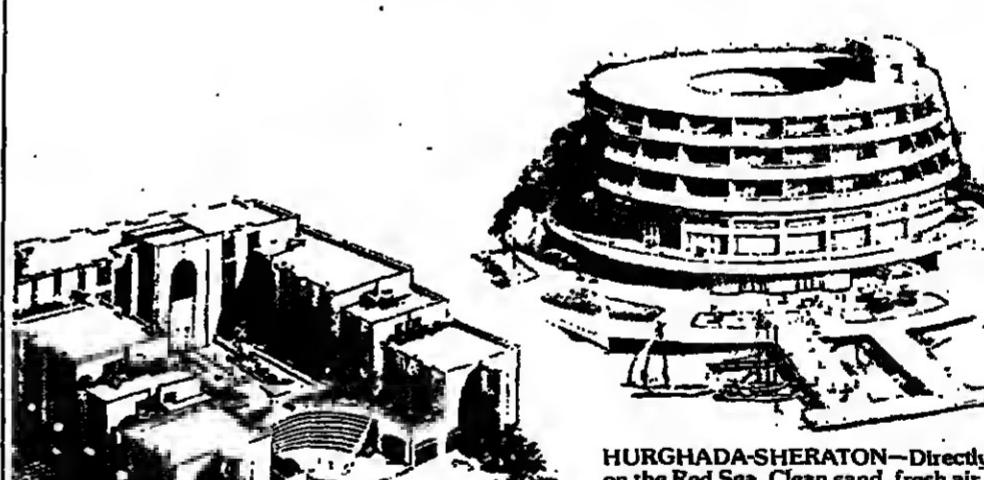
In his testimony on Friday, Mr. Redditt said that his mission was to spy on Dr. King rather than protect him. Mr. Redditt said that he was removed from his surveillance post for his own protection, because black groups had made threats on his life. Mr. Redditt said that he had been misinterpreted or misquoted in interviews in which he was said to have claimed he was in charge of Dr. King's security in Memphis.

The committee also presented evidence, including a taped interview with a Mexican prostitute whom Ray patronized, to show whether Ray was prejudiced against blacks. Mr. Blakey said evidence on the question is not conclusive.

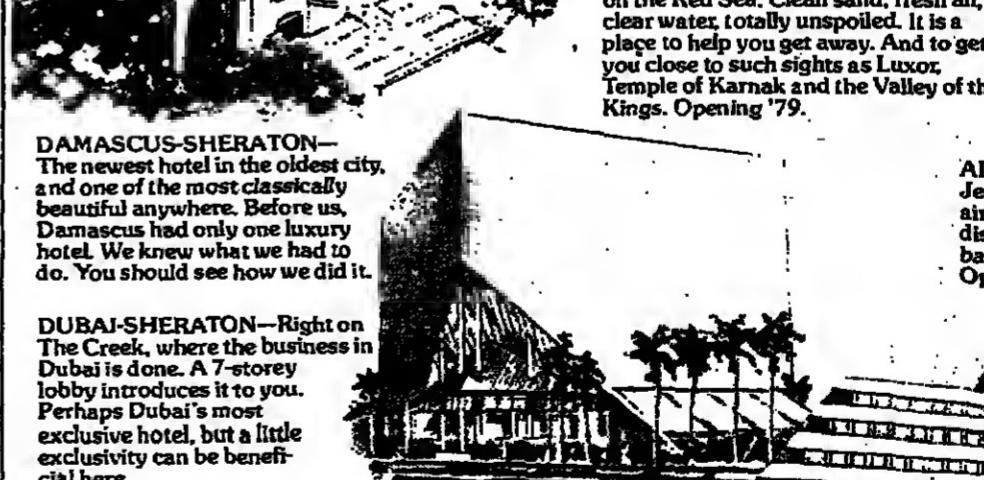
"If we don't plant, Zambians will face starvation on a scale as never before," one farmer said. Others argued however that it should not be a matter of boycotting the planting, but of the impossibility of planting under present circumstances.

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## Academic Groups, Tribes Attack Brazil Decree on Indian Rights

By Larry Rohter

ALTAMIRA, Brazil, Nov. 12 (WP) — Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel is expected to sign into law this month a government-prepared Indian Emancipation Decree that many anthropologists, missionaries and other experts charge would deprive the country's estimated 200,000 Indians of the protection and special status they currently enjoy and would leave them open to exploitation.

Such an action would mark an abrupt turnaround in Brazil's attitude toward its indigenous community, which is estimated to have numbered between 2 and 3 million when the first Portuguese explorers arrived in the early 1500s.

Although the full text of the new

statute has not yet been made public, provisions permitting the "emancipation" of individuals or tribes through petition or government decree are already receiving much criticism.

Interior Minister Mauricio Rangel Reis, author of the project, says, however, that the emancipation decree is part of a long-term project that will "amplify" the protection offered the Indian and enable him to "share all the rights and opportunities enjoyed by other Brazilian citizens."

Land Rights at Issue

He also argues that to prevent Indians from disposing of tribal lands as they see fit would be to deprive the Indians of their "human rights."

But it is precisely the issue of protection of Indian land rights that has aroused the strongest criticism and debate.

"To emancipate Indian groups now," argued a group of prominent Brazilian anthropologists, ethnologists and sociologists in a recent joint statement, "would be to hand them over defenseless to infinitely more powerful forces who sooner or later will snatch 'the Indians' land' for a pittance, either through claim-jumping or in repayment for debts, thus absorbing (the Indians) as a source of cheap, unskilled labor."

The Indian emancipation project is a structure for a clean form of genocide, without guns or poison," said Roman Catholic Bishop Tomaz Balbino, president of the Interfaith Indigenous Missionary Council.

### Indian Leaders Opposed

The proposed government measure is also opposed by the Indian leadership. Last week, two chiefs from the Xavante tribe, which has had perhaps the most contact with modern Brazil, went to Brasilia to tell the president of the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), General Aranjo Oliveira, that the tribe is not ready for emancipation.

"If our land is subject to invasion even while we are under intertage," asked chief Aniceto, leader of a community of nearly 1,000 Xavantes, "what will happen to us when that protection ends?"

In Altamira, a dusty frontier town of 60,000 sandwiched between the Trans-Amazonian Highway and the Xinga River, this clash between cultures is being acted out now in particularly dramatic fashion.

A large agribusiness complex

from the far south of Brazil has been authorized to clear and farm a million-acre plot skirting the Trans-Amazonian Highway 75 miles west of here.

The plan calls for 2,000 families of farmers from southern Brazil to be settled in the area, with the first 200 families scheduled to arrive in December. Rice, black beans and corn will be raised for local consumption; cocoa beans, coffee and peppers will be exported.

### White Settler Killed

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### White Settler Killed

The lands in question are currently occupied by an estimated 200 Indians from the Araras tribe, who have resisted previous encroachments on their territory. Last year, the Araras were reported to have killed a white settler and two technicians from a state mining-research company, and earlier this year they wounded with bows and arrows a westernized Indian sent to try to talk them into moving elsewhere.

### Study Connects Birth Pill to

### Cancer of Skin

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 12 (NYT) — Women who use birth-control pills for more than four years face almost twice the risk of developing the often-fatal skin cancer malignant melanoma, according to a 10-year study of 17,942 patients of the Kaiser-Permanente health plan in Walnut Creek, Calif. Another Kaiser study showed that users of oral contraceptives had a higher rate of cancer of the uterine cervix than nonusers.

Dr. Savitri Ramcharan, research director of the contraceptive studies, said that they were among the most extensive to date on the effects of the birth-control pill. She called the results "suggestive but far from definitive."

Dr. Donald Austin, chief of the California Tumor Registry in Berkeley, an agency of the state Health Department, said the Walnut Creek findings "could not be ignored," particularly in view of a 79 percent increase in the incidence of malignant melanoma among women in the San Francisco Bay area from 1970 to 1975.

Malignant melanoma occurs when skin pigment cells reproduce at an abnormally rapid rate. Pigment cell reproduction is controlled by the pituitary gland, which also controls ovulation in women. In addition to blocking ovulation, estrogen and progestin, the major ingredients of birth-control pills, stimulate the growth of skin pigment cells. A darkening of skin patches is a common side effect of oral contraceptive use, particularly in fair-skinned women.

gas Indians killed two members of a FUNAI team.

"The emancipation of the Indian would be a catastrophe," said the FUNAI regional delegate, Delcio Vieira. "We don't want this to happen because the Indian will lose everything he has, including the thing most precious to him — his land."

Since the late 1960s, Rondonia has been the center of a tin-mining boom that has turned Brazil in to a leading tin producer. The territory's population has grown from 100,000 in 1970 to 600,000 now, and settlers continue to pour into the area to set up farms along the unpaved highway that serves as the only land link to the industrialized south.

The Rondonia region is home to

"Indians in various stages of development, from the most pure and uncontacted to those who speak fluent Portuguese," said Mr. Vieira. "But there is not one tribe here capable of making a decision to sell or lease its lands."

FUNAI officials are now planning a "campaign of attraction" to initiate contact with one of several tribes in the region that thus far have avoided Western civilization. At the same time, they are trying to attract once more a group of Zoros Indians who went back into the jungle less than a year after making their first contact.

"I almost prefer that they stay where they are," said Mr. Vieira. "The more isolated the Indian stays, the better off he is."

### Vessel Damages

### London Barrier

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP) — A Greek cargo ship has demolished a section of a barrier being built in the Thames River to protect parts of London from flood waters, the Port of London Authority reported.

Water poured into a dry dock through the breach created yesterday by the 10,679-ton Plotinos, but no injuries were reported. The Antwerp-bound vessel was being towed through fog by two tugs when the accident occurred.

Workmen were later called in to plug the breach and save valuable engineering equipment in the dry dock from the rising tide. No permanent damage to London's flood-control system was expected, officials said.

Possible 10-Year Sentence in Accident Case

### U.S. Businessman Faces Moscow Probe

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 — A U.S. businessman being detained in the Soviet Union is threatened with up to 10 years imprisonment for reckless driving if convicted, it has been learned.

Leo Sonner, 32, manager of Dow Chemical Co.'s Moscow office, is being investigated under Section 211 of the Russian criminal code in connection with a traffic accident in which he was involved 12 days ago, sources said Friday.

A Russian pedestrian was injured when struck by a car that Mr. Sonner was driving. If Mr. Sonner is judged negligent in the case, he could face up to 10 years' "loss of freedom," depending on the extent of the pedestrian's injuries. The criminal code provides for up to three years' imprisonment in reckless driving cases involving minor

injuries and up to 10 years in cases involving death or serious injury.

No formal charges have been filed against Mr. Sonner, it is believed, but he has been ordered not to leave the country pending completion of the investigation. The order followed the sentencing on Oct. 30 of two Soviet citizens in the United States to terms of 50 years each for attempting to steal U.S. submarine secrets.

**Televised Warning**

The Kremlin has formally protested the U.S. sentences as an act of "gross arbitrariness," and demanded the repatriation of the two men. A Soviet television commentator warned last weekend that "the U.S. authorities must remember that while arranging such provocations they take on themselves the full responsibility for their consequences."

© Los Angeles Times

Western diplomatic sources said Friday that Soviet press coverage of the sentences of Rudolf Chernyayev and Valdik Enger has "carried the implication" that unless the two are returned, there could be reprisals against U.S. residents in Moscow.

In addition to Mr. Sonner, an Illinois tourist was held at Moscow's Sheremetevko Airport for a week on possible charges of customs violations.

An embassy spokesman confirmed that Rachel Besser had finally been allowed to leave the country Friday morning after embassy officials had taken up her case with Soviet authorities. Customs agents confiscated jewelry and other undecreded items found in her baggage before allowing her to leave.

### Romania Visit Ends

BUCHAREST, Nov. 12 (AP) — Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschläger left Romania yesterday after a three-day official visit and talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Official policy is that the Araras have priority and cannot be expelled against their will. But there is resentment among the non-Indians here and talk of violence.

"If they (the Araras) don't clear out," predicted a pilot with long experience in the area, "someone will eventually drop bananas" on them — sticks of dynamite tied together in a bunch.

In the far western Amazon territory of Rondonia, an area the size of West Germany, the problems are much the same. FUNAI officials in Porto Velho, the territorial capital, are trying to decide what can be done to remove 153 families of poor white squatters from Indian lands in the Aripuaná National Park — where in 1971 Cintas Lar-

gas Indians killed two members of a FUNAI team.

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"We don't want this to happen because the Indian will lose everything he has, including the thing most precious to him — his land."

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The Rondonia region is home to

to swimming pools and saunas. From a variety of international restaurants to shopping arcades and parking facilities.

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Page 8 Monday, November 13, 1978

## On the Brink in Nicaragua

Under the guise of a "mediation" mission set up by the Organization of American States, the United States is conducting in Nicaragua a bold and unprecedented political intervention pointed at securing President Anastasio Somoza's resignation. The purpose is not always stated so baldly, but President Carter dropped discretion the other day and said the aim was "to set up a government that will have the full support of the Nicaraguan people." A popular government is one without President Somoza, the dictator who is heir to the dynasty put in place by American Marines in the 1930s and who rules by naked force.

Now, many Nicaraguans in opposition know of the history of American support for the Somoza dynasty and of the American fear that replacement of the current Somoza could produce "another Castro." That is President Somoza's high card. The Nicaraguan opposition has broad popular standing and an apparent commitment to a democratic process, and we can understand its suspicions about American policy. But we think the opposition should pay close attention to Mr. Carter's words, to the economic pressure the United States, among others, is applying, and to the potential of the political process that American (and Guatemalan and Dominican) diplomats are trying to create. Nicaraguans give it the chance to work.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

mission cannot possibly produce a better result for Nicaragua than the likeliest alternative — further bloodshed, chaos and economic ruin.

To such urgings, the opposition customarily responds that any amount of suffering and loss is acceptable while the Somozas remain: They must go. Here is the hardest part of the mediators' task. They must overcome the impatience and political inexperience of a diverse opposition, while convincing a clever and arrogant President Somoza that his staying means catastrophe for country and family alike. With Mr. Somoza so far refusing to resign and the guerrillas threatening a new offensive, Nicaragua is on the brink.

The Carter administration came to office eager to put intervention, even of a political sort, behind, and to let Latin Americans sort out their own affairs. It also had a commitment to democratic ideals — and to the avoidance of undue turbulence. First in the Dominican Republic, where it successfully managed to save an endangered democratic election, and now in Nicaragua, the administration has found it necessary to fudge its commitment to nonintervention in order to pursue its other political goals. The policy is ambiguous, yet, we believe, promising. We hope Nicaraguans give it the chance to work.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Paychecks in U.S. and Abroad

The gradual, powerful trends in the world's economic history generally go unnoticed amidst the crises of the moment. But that is not a bad reason to try to take a longer perspective. There are a lot of ways to measure prosperity and, in industrial countries, one useful indicator is the compensation paid to production workers. By the middle of 1978, in a comparison of 10 rich industrial countries, American workers' compensation ranked fifth. The figures are computed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which accompanies them with a warning that they have certain limitations. The term "compensation" includes not only what is in the pay envelope, but the withheld taxes and the fringe benefits. Since taxes and benefits vary widely from one country to another, it is impossible to compare them exactly. The figures are all expressed below in U.S. dollars; the statisticians made computations for each country in its own currency, then translated them at the exchange rates that prevailed last July. But if you will accept it as an approximation, the following brief table gives you a fairly good idea of average compensation for production workers in manufacturing, in 10 leading industrial countries:

	1960	1970	1975	1978
United States	100	100	100	100
Canada	80	83	96	91
Sweden	45	71	113	120
West Germany	32	56	99	111
Belgium	31	50	105	120
Netherlands	25	51	104	116
France	31	42	72	84
Britain	31	35	51	51
Italy	24	42	73	75
Japan	10	24	48	68

What you observe here is the evidence of the success of the post-war economic system, established primarily under American and British leadership in the middle and latter 1940s. It was pivoted on one dominant economy — the U.S. economy — and on the dollar. Its purpose was to generate steady economic growth that would provide a solid basis for political democracy. All that has worked brilliantly — so well that the other countries are now too powerful, and the flows of trade too great, to move within a system managed by the United States alone. If you look at the last column above, you will have a clue to help explain why other countries are suddenly able to bid with such unexpected force against American consumers for food and oil. The industrial world has outgrown the past generation's regime, and is moving uncertainly toward a new one that has not yet been invented. Painful and anxious though the transition may be, it is important to remember that it does not result from failure. On the contrary, it is the price of success — the rising productivity and broadly distributed rewards that are reflected in the pay of industrial workers.

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## International Opinion

### Mrs. Gandhi's Return

A great many Indians will be shaken by Mrs. Gandhi's return to politics following her by-election victory, and by the possibility of her return to power. She has so far conducted her campaign against the judicial proceedings that have been initiated against her by mobilizing support on the street. This extraparliamentary agitation, often resulting in violence, is damaging to the health of democracy in India. What should be welcomed by all parties in India is that Mrs. Gandhi's victory means that the main opposition will now be focused in Parliament itself.

Her return to politics and the likelihood of the Congress Party uniting behind her also means that India has a chance to develop the two-party system, and thus the possibility of

an alternative government that has eluded the country since independence.

— From the Financial Times (London).

\* \* \*

As leader of the opposition in Delhi, Indira Gandhi certainly has it in her power to seriously embarrass the Janata government. If she succeeds in awakening Prime Minister Desai from his self-centered complacency and forcing his government into belated action her comeback may turn out to India's advantage. Whether voters will eventually support her return to the seat of power after everything the country had to endure under the emergency remains an open question.

— From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 13, 1903

NEW YORK — Observed The New York Times, after the overwhelming victory of the Tammany machine in the city's municipal elections: "Probably we must accept the unwelcome fact that a community like New York has the dual character of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. It wants reform when conditions become intolerable, but wears it off quickly to vice as a relaxation. Fortunately, there always remains a contingent of good citizens who do not forget they are misled. It is to them Dr. Jekyll turns when tired with the evil-doings of Mr. Hyde."

### Fifty Years Ago

November 13, 1928

BOSTON — Labor's espousal of the five-day week has aroused less objection among industrial capitalists than the demand a few years ago for the eight-hour day, a new viewpoint that should result in "great social, moral and economic benefits to the nations," said A.O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists. "Two days away from regular work permits not only physical relaxation but time for reading and general advancement along the lines of human happiness, as well as time in which to enjoy things," Mr. Wharton added.



## Flying Solo in the Near East

By Joseph Kraft

CAIRO — Events all over the Near East now underline the danger of having large international interests on the fate of single leaders. The troubles of the Shah of Iran present only the most obvious case in point.

The recent behavior of the Saudi leader, Crown Prince Fahd, at the Baghdad summit conference provides another example. Here in Cairo, as the slowdown in the Washington peace talks indicates, there is at least an incipient problem with Egypt's President Anwar Sadat.

### Gathering of Power

The shah began gathering all power into his hands after his restoration to the throne, thanks in part to the Central Intelligence Agency, back in 1953. In time he came to determine foreign policy in every detail, to hold sway over all the security forces, and to dominate the making of economic and social policy.

For a brief period in the early years of the Kennedy administration the United States pressed him to democratize his regime. One result was the land reform which he later came to claim as his own. But President Johnson, and even more President Nixon, found in him just the kind of ruler they liked, and showered him with U.S. blessings.

By the time President Carter reached office, there was no good alternative except working through the shah. Heavy-handed pressure on him to relax internal security measures proved counterproductive. Indeed, lifting the lid made a major contribution to the troubles that began in January and now threaten to topple the regime.

For the time being, giving maximum support to the shah is the only feasible U.S. policy. The alternatives — military rule or an "Islamic republic" — would yield chaos in a country critical to the world's oil needs.

But if the shah lucks out again, the United States should take its distances. Washington this time ought to insist on slow but sure progress toward a limited monarchy, and a sharing of power among other persons and institutions.

### Our Man Fahd

In the case of Prince Fahd, he emerged as the true ruler of Saudi Arabia only after the assassination of King Faisal. Neither President Nixon nor President Ford had occasion to depend on him. But Jimmy Carter made Fahd "our man" in Riyadh for both oil and peace in the Near East.

In the case of oil, Fahd began backing off last year. The sign of the switch was an unceasing flow of mysterious stories about bad weather in the Gulf, low pressure in the oil fields, erosion of the pipes and that sort of thing. They added up to a typically Saudi — that is to say, nonconfrontational — way of curbing planned expansion of oil production, and thus preparing the ground for a round of price increases.

As to backing the peace process, Fahd kept saying things that identified him as what the Carter administration is pleased to call a "moderate Arab." But when the test came at the recent Baghdad summit, he buckled. His presence there, his support of a resolution condemning the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt and its increased financial backing for Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization all show that, in words used by President Sadat in an interview here, Fahd has "gone over to the other side."

As to President Sadat, he is the leading statesman in this part of the world. He has defined what his country needs (peace), figured out how to get it (through the United States), and moved dramatically (in the Jerusalem visit and at Camp David) toward his objective.

But his latest successes have been accompanied, apart from the usual basking and filling, by a curious change in personnel. In the last two weeks, the president has put on the shelf three of those who were once closest to him — Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghani Gamasy, the former defense minister; Moustapha Salem, the former premier; and Sayed

Marei, the former speaker of the assembly.

The replacements are relative unknowns parachuted into place by Sadat. The official explanation is that with a new era of peace in the offing, there is need for new blood. Another view is that Sadat is flying solo and likes it. So he has shelved those who knew him well enough to argue, and put in their place men prepared to leave all the controls to him.

If that is the case, there is true cause for concern. For no man is big enough to make peace in the Near East alone.

## SALT, Moscow and the U.S. Elections

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The long delay in signing a U.S.-Soviet strategic arms agreement may have been fortunate after all, for the SALT-2 treaty, if it is to be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate, will now have to be analyzed along with the U.S. congressional election results.

Even before the elections, the fate of this treaty was in danger of being rejected by the Senate, but in the voting, the Democrats lost five senators whose support seemed critical to ratification.

These were Wendell R. Anderson of Minnesota, Richard Clark of Iowa, Floyd K. Haskell of Colorado, Thomas J. McIntyre of New Hampshire, and William D. Hathaway of Maine. This could, in retrospect, be the single most important

result of the 1978 national elections.

At the same time, it gives the Russians, who read the election returns here more than is generally

probable, a better opportunity now to reach a compromise in the interest of both nations than there is likely to be a year from now or during the U.S. presidential elections of 1980.

### Limits of Time

Time is not on the side of an arms limitation agreement. President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union is not in good health, and while he has not been willing to meet President Carter's terms for arms control, he has gone further toward a compromise than his successors are likely to go.

This is a critical moment in the long and tragic history of the arms race, which is now costing the nations of the world almost \$400 billion a year, depriving their peoples of many of the essentials of life, adding to the worldwide inflation, and prolonging the tension between Moscow and Washington.

It is an important moment for

another reason. The two major nuclear nations have not been able to agree on the details of strategic arms compromise, but there is probably a better opportunity now to reach a compromise in the interest of both countries.

This is not merely a military question. It involves serious questions of domestic and foreign policy on both sides. If there is no agreement on a SALT-2 treaty, the arms race will go on at ever-increasing cost. And the higher it goes, the harder it will be for Washington to control the inflation, to protect the dollar, or to meet the other, more immediate, demands for aid to bring about a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and elsewhere.

It used to be the argument of the Republican conservatives that the shield of the republic was a sound economy and a confident and prosperous people at home. But that confidence is being eroded by inflation, which is damaging the authority and prestige of the United States abroad.

### Russians' Problems

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is finding that it is also having trouble with its own people, with its allies in Europe and with the Communist parties in Western Europe because it is spending so much on arms that it cannot keep pace with the standards of living in the advanced countries.

In short, as Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski have been trying to tell the Soviet ambassador here, Anatoly Dobrynin, there is an opportunity now for a fair and equal reduction of arms and costs, which would benefit not only both countries but the rest of the world.

Dobrynin, who has his observers on Capitol Hill and who reads the election returns, probably gets the point. The question is whether his colleagues in Moscow will see the election as an opportunity or as a threat.

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### Minus 10 Years

Cardinal Pericle Felici was born Aug. 1, 1911. Hence he is 67 years old, not 77, as stated in the Oct. 28-29 edition of the International Herald Tribune.

(Father) THEODORE CIRONE, C.M.F.

Ibiza, Spain.

AL HIX.

Rome.



# BUSINESS

## Euromarket

### Swedish Investment Bank Offers Eurobonds Denominated in SDRs

By William Ellington

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP-DJ) — The first Eurobond issue to be denominated in special drawing rights (SDRs) since 1975 is being launched through a syndicate led by Credit Suisse-Firstr Boston.

The 25-million dollar offering by the Swedish Investment Bank consists of seven-year notes bearing 9 percent annually. A purchase fund starting in 1980 will reduce the average life to about 5.4 years, if fully exercised.

In many ways, this offering is similar to the first SDR-denomination issue, which was also floated by the Swedish Investment Bank. That issue totaled 40 million SDRs and carried a 9-percent coupon with a ten-year maturity. It had a similar average life of about 5.5 years.

Friday, the old issue was quoted at 98-100.

In timing, the two issues are also similar. Both will have come at a high point in the dollar interest rate cycle. Both will have come in a period when confidence in the dollar is shaken.

However, the question facing investors is whether the similarities will continue. Although the original Swedish Investment Bank issue in June, 1975, was initially a roaring success, it fell by the end of 1975 to around 92-5/83, from the issue price offered by NASD.

**Pronounced Weakness**

The weakness was not caused by a further rise in interest rates, which were plummeting at the time, but by pronounced weakness of the SDR against the dollar. (The SDR is equivalent to the foreign-exchange value of fixed amounts of 16 currencies and goes down in dollar terms when the dollar is general-

ally strong and up when the dollar is generally weak.)

Thus, investors need to make an assessment as to whether the new issue, like the old one, is not a harbinger of a turnaround in the dollar.

Since the Carter administration's measures to support the dollar were announced on Nov. 1, the SDR has declined about 4 percent to \$1.29493.

If the strategy of the administration works, the dollar-support mechanism will act as a bridge for the period necessary to slow down the U.S. economy and bring a shift in the U.S. trade accounts from deficit toward surplus. Such a development, however, would depress the dollar value of the SDR.

Nevertheless, supporters contend that the SDR is an ideal instrument for portfolio diversification. And that the lesson of this decade and the next will be that it is unwise to hold too many dollar assets in a given portfolio. Moreover, partisans say SDR issues are particularly suitable for marketing to central banks, which understand the concept.

In last week's trading in Eurobonds, prices seemed, sometimes seven times during a single day, Kidder Peabody Eurobond Advisory Services estimated that banks like Coface guaranteed paper (which is outside the credit ceiling

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 12 (IHT) — Algeria dominated the syndicated loan market last week with one operation actually on offer and two others about to come.

Currently being syndicated is \$392 million in two seven-year loans for Sonatrach, the state oil agency. The financing is part of a \$667-million package being arranged to finance exports from Canada. The Canadian Export Development Corp. is supplying \$275 million for 14 years at a fixed rate of 8½ percent.

The rest is being financed in the Euromarket. Banks are being invited to participate in a \$250-million loan carrying a spread of 1½ percent over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) which is guaranteed by the Algerian Development Bank. Algeria has already borrowed seven-year funds at fixed terms (with the margin over Libor starting at 2% for three years), but bankers explain that the terms were set some months ago.

Banks that participate in this loan will be given the option to participate on a pro-rata basis in a \$142-million loan that is guaranteed by the Canadian export agency and thus is considered a Canadian risk. The gross margin on this loan is also 1½ percent over Libor. But participating banks will only pay ¼ over Libor for four years and ½ over for the final three years with the remainder going to the export agency for having issued its guarantee.

This is the first time such an approach has been used in the market — offering high-grade paper (the Canadian-guaranteed portion) as an incentive to banks to take on lower-quality credit — and banks who say there are getting "full up" on Algerian paper frankly admit they find the offer attractive.

A much more aggressively priced loan is currently being organized to support Renault's bid to build a truck manufacturing plant in Algeria. This will be a \$600-million deal, with the equivalent of \$500 million in French francs guaranteed by France's export agency, Coface. The remaining \$100 million will be raised through a seven-year loan carrying a margin of 1 percent over Libor for three years and 1½ thereafter.

In fact, however, the pricing is less aggressive than may appear. The banks like Coface guaranteed paper (which is outside the credit ceiling

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 8)

peak in rates would not occur before there is a definite slowdown in the U.S. economy. It therefore advised investors to hold off from making commitments unless yields of 10 percent or more are available.

That in many cases double-digit yields were available.

Aside from the Swedish Investment Bank's SDR issue, a syndicate led by Morgan Stanley International scheduled a \$50-million, seven-year floating rate note issue of the Industrial Bank of Japan. The notes bear semiannual interest at the higher of either 0.25 points

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

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That in many

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All of these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

## Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg% Net

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg% Net

(Continued from Page 9)

FleetPnl 528 10% 16% 18% +2% Net

FleorPl 381 516 4% 10% +2% Net

FleCyr 206 249 514 4% +2% Net

FleGif 126 4 14 13% 13% +2% Net

FleGif 127 4 14 13% 13% +2% Net

FleGif 32 544 15% 15% 15% +2% Net

FleRoc 14 824 11% 10% 10% +2% Net

FlymEn 124 20% 20% 20% +2% Net

FlymEn 12 11% 20% 20% +2% Net

Hemic 79 2% 2% 2% +2% Net

Hemic 79 2

## Chicago Options Table

Option & price	Vol.	Lost	Vol.	Lost	Vol.	Lost	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Lost	Vol.	Lost	Vol.	Lost	Close	Option & price	Vol.	Lost	Vol.	Lost	Vol.	Lost	Close									
A E P	—	Nov	—	Feb	—	May	—	N.Y.	—	Nov	—	Feb	—	May	—	N.Y.	—	Nov	—	Feb	—	May	—	N.Y.								
A E P	20	—	34	—	114	—	114	U Tech	25	20	358	12	254	0	358	622	A M F	15	21-16	77	254	9	11-14	178%	Tiger	20	40	216	64	14	1-14	22%
Am Hds	25	—	28	—	6	—	1-14	U Tech	25	11	1-16	10	7-16	—	358	525	A M F	15	21-16	77	254	9	11-14	178%	Tiger	25	72	23	42	1	1-14	15%
Am Hds	25	—	28	—	28	—	119	Hornet	25	12	1-16	10	7-16	—	358	525	A S A	15	21-16	77	254	9	11-14	178%	Hercu	14	23	23	42	1	1-14	10%
A M P	25	—	35	—	191	—	114	Hornet	25	12	1-16	10	7-16	—	358	525	A S A	15	21-16	77	254	9	11-14	178%	Hercu	20	23	23	42	1	1-14	10%
A M P	25	—	35	—	191	—	114	Hornet	25	12	1-16	10	7-16	—	358	525	A S A	15	21-16	77	254	9	11-14	178%	Lily	45	45	23	42	1	1-14	44%
Bally	25	—	4	—	1-14	—	100	Hornet	25	12	1-16	10	7-16	—	358	525	A S A	15	21-16	77	254	9	11-14	178%	Lily	45	45	23	42	1	1-14	44%
Bally	25	—	4	—	1-14	—	100	Hornet	25	12	1-16	10	7-16	—	358	525	A S A	15	21-16	77	254	9	11-14	178%	Merrill	15	111	23	42	1	1-14	12%
Bally	25	—	4	—	1-14	—	100	Hornet	25	12	1-16	10	7-16	—	358	525	A S A	15	21-16	77	254	9	11-14	178%	Merrill	25	105	23	42	1	1-14	12%
Bally	25	—	4	—	1-14	—	100	Hornet	25	12	1-16	10	7-16	—	358	525	A S A	15	21-16	77	254	9	11-14	178%	Merrill	25	105	23	42	1	1-14	12%
Bally	25	—	4	—	1-14	—	100	Hornet	25	12	1-16	10	7-16	—	358	525	A S A	15	21-16	77	254	9	11-14	178%	Merrill	25	105	23	42	1	1-14	12%
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Bally	25	—	4	—	1-14	—	100	Horn																								







# Down by 23, Oilers Rally Over Patriots

FOXBORO, Mass., Nov. 12 (UPI) — Dan Pastorini threw an 8-yard touchdown pass to Richard Caster with 2:39 left today as the Houston Oilers overcame a 23-point deficit to stun the New England Patriots, 26-23, in the National Football League.

On a second-and-goal from the 8, Caster outmaneuvered defensive back Dick Conn and caught the pass in the left corner of the end zone. The winning score capped a 59-yard march in 10 plays.

The comeback victory pushed Houston's record to 7-4 and snapped New England's seven-game winning streak leaving the Pats at 8-3.

New England rolled to a 23-7 halftime lead on three field goals by David Posey and touchdowns of 3 and 7 yards by Horace Ivory and quarterback Steve Grogan.

Three of the scores were set up by Houston fumbles as the Oilers failed to muster much of an offense in the first 30 minutes. Houston's lone first-half score came on an 8-yard run by Roh Carpenter who also scored on a 1-yard vault in the third quarter. Houston's other touchdown came on a 1-yard plunge by Earl Campbell in the fourth quarter.

Kicker Toni Pritchett missed the last two Houston extra points.

New England played a nearly flawless first half, scoring the first five times it had the ball. Posey had field goals of 32, 37 and 37 yards. Ivory's run was a dart up the middle and Grogan scored on a bootleg around left end.

Eagles 17, Jets 9

At Philadelphia, Harold Carmichael caught touchdown passes of 18 yards and 6 yards from Ron Jaworski to carry the Philadelphia Eagles to a 17-9 victory over the New York Jets.

Carmichael, a 6-foot-8-inch wide receiver who now has caught at least one pass in 91 consecutive games, made a diving reception of Jaworski's pass in the end zone with 4:17 left in the first half to clinch a 78-yard drive that was aided

Dolphins 25, Bills 24

At Orchard Park, N.Y., Delvin Williams ran for touchdowns of 25 and 26 yards and the Miami Dolphins held off a late rally to defeat Buffalo, 25-24, for an NFL-record 18th consecutive victory over the Bills.

Williams, the NFL's leading rusher entering the game, passed his season total to 1,057 yards,

picking up 144 yards on 26 carries. His performance overshadowed Curtis Brown, a 12 yards running back, who gained 112 yards on just 12 carries.

The Dolphins had taken a 25-17 lead following Garo Yepremian's 24-yard field goal in the third quarter and appeared to have the game wrapped up with 6:02 left when quarterback Bob Griese fumbled on the Buffalo 10. The ball was recovered by linebacker Randy McLeanahan, who returned it all the way to the Miami 33.

Lions 34, Buccaneers 23

At Pontiac, Mich., Horace King drove open a tight game with a 75-yard touchdown run and Gary Danielson threw a pair of touchdown passes to David Hill at the Detroit Lions defeated the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 34-23.

Tampa Bay led, 10-7, in the second quarter following a 27-yard field goal by Neil O'Donoghue but on Detroit's first play after the ensuing kickoff, King broke several tackles up the middle, cut to the right sideline, got a block from Dexter Bussey and Freddie Scott at the 15 and raced in for the score.

McEnroe captured the only two service breaks in the match, in the sixth game of the first set and the ninth game of the decided. Before their encounter neither player had dropped a set in the tournament.

"It was one of those days," McEnroe said afterward. "I was serving well and I was happy with the way I volleyed. I was hoping I'd catch him on an off day and I guess I did."

"And it's only on a fast surface like this that I'd be able to beat him," he added. McEnroe said he thought being left-handed put him at an advantage against Borg.

McEnroe was in command throughout the match. In his service games he allowed Borg only

seven points, three in the first set and four in the second.

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**Observer****Election Pundit Has Seen It All**

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — Correspondents from the mailbag of Swami Gomtinuna, the award-winning political pundit who knows all, sees all and has mastered the mystic Occidental art of working both sides of the street while simultaneously remaining in the middle of the road:

**Dear Swami:** You call it democracy? Hah! When more than sixty percent of the country's voting-age population doesn't even bother to vote, what kind of democracy is that? The end is near. Is there no hope?

(signed) *Overwrought*

**M**y Dear Overwrought: Your condition obviously results from fatigue induced by pulling levers in your voting booth on election day. If you watched election-night television, you should have observed that this toll was altogether unnecessary.

As you doubtless noticed, the vote-tallying computers broke down in early evening when only the smallest fragment of the vote had been counted. Despite this breakdown, networks and television were able to "project" the election's outcome with only a handful of returns at their disposal. These "projections" proved invariably accurate when the vote was finally counted. If a handful of voters can correctly "project" election results, why should millions of persons exhaust themselves trudging to polls and pulling levers, except to make "projectionists" feel smug about the accuracy of their "projections"?

Democracy isn't dying; the selection of statistical sampling is simply making mass voter participation irrelevant.

**D**ear Mr. Gomtinuna: Are you as repelled as I by the news that Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina spent \$6 million to get re-elected? It's a bleak day for democracy when a seat in the Senate has a \$6-million price tag attached to it.

(signed) *Disgusted*

**D**ear Disgusted: Look on the bright side. Sen. Helms is one of the fiercest enemies of big spending in the Senate today. Had he been a wild-eyed, liberal, spend-and-spend, elect-and-elect type, he might have squandered \$10 or \$12 million in that campaign.

And what is \$6 million these days? If every member of the Senate spent that much for his seat, the entire Senate would still cost a mere \$600 million. These days the Senate can vote that much before lunch and send you the bill in time for dinner. Be thankful Sen. Helms will be there to keep your dinner bill within reasonable limits.

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**D**ear Swami: I am sick and tired of government waste, ridiculous spending in Washington and politicians who don't pay attention to what the people want. What can I do to get a new deal in Washington?

(signed) *Outraged Public*

**O**utraged Public: The first thing you can do is have your head examined. Tell the examiner you want to find out why, given the chance to throw out the entire House of Representatives in the recent election, you chose instead to return all but nineteen of the hundred running for election.

Personally, I don't think you are outraged at all. I think you just like to have something to write outraged letters about. Hereafter, write them to newspapers and quit bothering me with them. I am a busy swami.

\* \* \*

**M**ost Revered Pundit: I see by the papers that Gov. of New York has promised to change his personality as the result of being re-elected. Is this a first in election promises?

(signed) *Innocent*

**I**nnocent: You are not only innocent, but also a child. The idea of creating "a new Nixon" is as recent as the last "new Nixon," which was created in 1968. This was replaced "the new Nixon" that was created in 1960, which replaced "the new Nixon" of 1955.

More recently — just two weeks ago, in fact — a new Carter was created in Washington to replace the Carter that was having so many difficulties. Creation of the new Carter was not publicly announced before the election because it bears such strong resemblance to the old Gerald Ford.

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**D**ear Swami: What did the elections really, truly mean? In plain English, please.

(signed) *No Nonsense*

**N**o Nonsense: They meant what elections always mean: No relief in sight. Come January's big Social Security tax boost, and you will know pain. Keep voting. Or not, if it tires you.

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